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No. 261 Main Street.
Memphis, Tenn.

HON. J. L. DENTON, who has been State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Arkansas for several years, has declined to be a candidate, although he sought the nomination. The Central Committee met on the 22d inst. and placed the name of Prof. W. E. Thompson on the ticket. Mr. Denton made a faithful and efficient Superintendent, and has done a great work in promoting the cause and the spirit of education in Arkansas. His declination was caused, it is understood, by criticisms upon his administration of the Peabody school fund, which passed through his hands. What this amounts to, or whether he is at all censurable, remains to be seen. No open charges are made.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the LEDGER went down on the elegant steamer Dean Adams on her last trip to Arkansas City, expecting to return by rail. The principal object of the trip was to meet the planters on their own ground, gather reliable information, and make a correct report of some of the results of the late flood, condition of the crops, etc. Some of his observations and conclusions appear in today's LEDGER, and will be followed by one or more articles, which it is hoped will be found of interest and value by the public. As will be seen, a hopeful view is taken, notwithstanding great damages by the flood, loss of stock, reduced acreage in cultivation and the prospective shortage in the cotton crop of the bottoms. All reports from the uplands are very encouraging. The crop on land not overflowed the second time was never better. There will be a seeming abundance this fall, and a splendid business with an early opening.

SOME people are so hard to please. When our erring brethren went off in a little crowd to themselves and nominated a gentleman named Russell for Governor, the company was so select, so exclusive, that the LEDGER dropped on the name sky blue Democracy. It seemed so ethereal, high toned and aristocratic, and withal made up of such nice gentlemen, so much brains it is claimed, and high moral worth that we could not find conveniently a designation on earth. And now they have appropriated the name, and still grumble because the LEDGER gave it to them and stood as a sort of brevet godfather at the christening. They say it was given in decision. Isn't this just a little too utterly sensitive? We were trying to treat them with more than mock politeness. We might have called them repudiators because they refuse to pay the State debt proper, or communists, or centralizers, or traitors, or selfish agitators, or any of the hard names that were bandied about two years ago, but it is too late in the day for this paper to adopt that style. Even in a family quarrel, which is the bitterest of all, we have refrained from the use of cheap epithets or language that would leave a sting after the occasion which gave it the color of excuse. Two of the sky blue organs tackle the name in a complaining spirit, but say they accept it and will wear it—in a spirit of martyrdom, presumably. Knowing that the erring brethren in this movement are generally Democrats and will be back in the party, we deal with them tenderly, and wish to say nothing that we will wish unsaid or feel like retracting when this cruel war is over. Sky blue it shall be, then, and when the prodigal son gets hungry and cold and comes marching home, he will be given a square meal and put to work in the field with his brother, who didn't bolt or go out West to take chills and grow up with the country.

THE OFFICIAL Gazette publishes a letter from Arabi Pasha, which declares that any person found in possession of the proclamation dismissing Arabi Pasha from the ministry, circulated by the Khedive's emissaries, will be court martialed. The army will do its duty, and defend the country to the last extremity. If the commercial and political interests of the powers do not induce them to stop the British invasion, a terrible struggle must ensue. Some Italians, Swiss, Germans and French remain in the public administration, and continue to receive marks of confidence, notwithstanding the British intrigues to depopulate Egypt.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Lard, prime western, dull, 6 3/4; beef, extra India mes, firmer at 13 1/2; cheese, choice American, dull at 5 1/2; corn, old mixed, dull, 7 1/2; turpentine spirits dull at 3 1/2; at London dull at 3 1/2; wheat, No. 1 white, none in the market; new Western winter, dull at 10s.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, July 27.—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley: Partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, mostly westerly, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pressure. For the Missouri valley: Partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

DEATH of a Prominent Educator. CINCINNATI, July 27.—A special to the Times-Star from Marietta, Ohio, says that Professor George R. Rossiter, of Marietta College, died this morning, after a brief illness. He has been connected with the college since 1843. His funeral will take place on Saturday.

BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE. KENNESAW, ILL., July 27.—The strike among the Pullman brickmakers was brought to an end this morning by the discharging of about thirty shavers, dumpers and truckers, who were the originators of the strike. The company has supplied their places with new men, and ten of the eleven machines were started up; all the rest of the men have resumed work. There are about 240 men at work at the old wages, and the company does not anticipate any further trouble. About 100 Canadians are among those at work.

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VOL. XXIV.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE: THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1882.

NO 127.

LOEB & MOOK'S SHIRTS And Underwear. MADE TO ORDER. 235 and 237 Main St.

FOREIGN.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27, noon.—Eight hundred soldiers are now being landed from the troop ship Orontes. The Orontes, after the soldiers' disembarkment, will proceed to Port Said and land marines. There is great activity in the enemy's lines. Egyptian soldiers, disguised as Bedouins, carried off ten cases of gunpowder from Fort Mukbebe, near Mexa. Emissaries from Arabi Pasha have been preaching in mosques at Mukbebe almost daily. It has been decided, therefore, to occupy the fort and also the fort commanding the road along the shore of Lake Mariotis, near which patrols of the enemy are frequently seen. The fire here is in the natives' quarter, and is believed to have been started by incendiaries.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.—A tremendous conflagration broke out in Alexandria at two o'clock this morning. As seen from the harbor the fire seems to be larger than any since the bombardment. LONDON, July 27.—A letter, dated Paris, Anger, dated July 11th, from Sir Allen Young, commanding the steamship Hope, engaged in the Eira search and relief expedition, states that all members of the expedition are well.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.—The Sultan has decided to denounce Arabi Pasha as a traitor. The Sultan received Dervish Pasha very coldly on his return from Egypt, and complained that he did not persuade Admiral Seymour to delay the bombardment.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.—An official telegram from the rebel government at Cairo, dated yesterday, says the armament continues on an extensive scale. Volunteers are arriving from upper and lower Egypt. Some chiefs of Bedouins, who, prior to the bombardment, were partisans of the Khedive, have promised fidelity, and all of the best class of Mussulmans, including the princes and princesses of the Khedive's family, now in Cairo, are aiding the government. The ladies have organized a committee for the preparation of lint.

THE BRITISH have been defeated in their engagements, leaving forty killed. The Official Gazette publishes a letter from Arabi Pasha, which declares that any person found in possession of the proclamation dismissing Arabi Pasha from the ministry, circulated by the Khedive's emissaries, will be court martialed. The army will do its duty, and defend the country to the last extremity. If the commercial and political interests of the powers do not induce them to stop the British invasion, a terrible struggle must ensue. Some Italians, Swiss, Germans and French remain in the public administration, and continue to receive marks of confidence, notwithstanding the British intrigues to depopulate Egypt.

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ARIZONA PLEASANTRIES.

An Indian Scalped and Roasted Alive.

Serious Trouble—The Citizens Aroused.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, July 27.—The Star's Clifton advices of the 25th: Indians attacked some of the teamsters three miles from this place today, and killed one teamster and wounded two others. One Indian was killed by the Mexicans. They brought in his scalp. The coach that left this morning for Lordsburg with the mail and passengers had to return for an escort. Twenty citizens volunteered. The Indians numbered about forty and after the fight they left in the direction of Gila valley, where many settlers were killed during the last outbreak. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the exposed settlements. A courier who has just arrived from Clifton, reports that a large party of Indians attacked a wagon train three miles this side of Clifton yesterday and killed two men (teamsters). Seven in number stood the Indians off for two hours and mortally wounded one. The Indian teamsters in face of the heavy fire rushed out and dragged the wounded Indian to their camp and after the fight scalped him and roasted him alive. A party who saw him says he was well done and nice and brown. The citizens are preparing to take the Indian question into their own hands, a secret organization being formed in New Mexico and Arizona to wipe out the Apaches. New Mexico has already over six hundred and Arizona will furnish more than this number. Globe City and Gila Valley already has over three hundred; other sections organizing rapidly. The citizens throughout Arizona are praying for the arrival of General Crook.

CHICAGO NEWS.

Cholera among Hogs—Trouble some Indians—Fires in Michigan—Etes.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A Bloomington, Ill., special says: Many hogs in the eastern part of McLean county have been attacked by cholera and large numbers are dying. There is a good deal of alarm among the farmers of that section.

A special from Fort Tuttle, Dakota, says: Indians from Canada have crossed the boundary line and ordered off white settlers, and refused to pay customs assessed against them by the Pembina Agency. They claim a right to the lands, and deny the legality of any laws levying taxes against them. Their chief, Little Shell, says: "We recognize no boundary line, and shall pass as we please." At least 75 half breeds have moved over, and all are pugnacious. Military interference seems necessary.

An East Tawas, Michigan, special says: The forest fires are raging fearfully, extending from Glenford to within one mile of Tawas City, and at Minor's farm, one mile east of Tawas, farm products are burning, and C. W. Currie's place is on fire. Farmers are driving their cattle to the shore and sending their children to town. On the east Tawas road many farm fences and much hay and grain are aflame, and three dwellings have burned. The loss is very great. Travel is cut off in many directions. Strenuous efforts are making to save Glenford.

A Leavenworth special says: Last night John O'Neil, guard in the military prison at the fort, shot Sergeant John Henry through the heart. There is no explanation of the murder. O'Neil refusing to discuss it.

A Colona, Iowa, special says: The Republicans of the fourth district yesterday re-nominated Thomas Updegraff for Congress.

A party of Chippewa Indians are in the city on their way to Washington to conclude negotiations for the transfer of 3,200,000 acres of their reservation, near Red Lake, Minnesota, to the government.

Waylaid and Shot.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—A Times-Star special from Lexington, Ky., says that Jacob Johnson, a farmer, was waylaid and robbed, Tuesday night, of \$180. To day he died from the injuries received from the robbers.

Refuses to Interfere.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—A special from Lexington, Ky., to the Times-Star, says that Governor Blackburn positively refuses to interfere in the case of Isaac Turner, who is sentenced to be hanged to-morrow.

Letter heads, envelopes, bill heads bills of lading, cards and all kinds of commercial printing done as well and as cheap as the PUBLIC LEDGER office as anywhere in the United States.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Chandler stated to-day that he is satisfied that Rear Admiral Nicholson, commanding the European squadron had acted in a discreet and proper manner in all he had done for the protection of American interests at Alexandria.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Davis, of Illinois, the bill passed fixing the salary of the Collector of Customs of Chicago at \$7000 per annum.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill recently introduced by Mr. Dingley adjusting the duty on imported hair at twenty per cent ad valorem. Referred to committee of the whole. The Committee on Ways and Means authorized this report by a party vote of six to four.

SENATE.—The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up. The question was upon the motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to recommit the bill with instructions to eliminate all general legislation changing the existing laws in regard to the navy.

ADDITIONAL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 27, 4.30 p.m.—Cotton firm. Upstairs 1-16d; Orleans, 7 1/2d. Sales to-day, 16,000 bales. Receipts, 2350 bales. American 32-20. Futures opened firm; now quieter.

NEW YORK, July 26, 12.25 p.m.—Cotton steady and 1-16 higher. Ordinary, 10 1/2c; good ordinary, 11 1/2c; low middling, 12 1/2c; middling, 13 1/2c; good middling, 14 1/2c; 13-16c; fair, 15 1/2c; fine, 16 1/2c. Futures are steady at 1 to 3 points above last evening's closing prices.

COTTON STATEMENT, July 26, 1882.

Stock, September 1, 1881	5,181
Received to-day	94
Received previously	336,851-336,427
Shipped to-day	40-344,671
Shipped previously	336,851-336,427
Home Consumption to date	317-349,292
Stock running account	4,349

Receipts thus far this week

Receipts thus far this week	379
Receipts last week	426
To-day per M. & E. R. R.	1
To-day per N. & W. R. R.	1
To-day per L. & N. R. R.	6
To-day per N. E. & W. R. R.	1
To-day per C. & O. R. R.	1
To-day per steamers	31
To-day per wagons	5

Exports.

Thus far this week	1,359
Thus far last week	1,449
To-day per M. & E. R. R.	—
To-day per N. & W. R. R.	—
To-day per L. & N. R. R.	—
To-day per N. E. & W. R. R.	—
To-day per C. & O. R. R.	—
To-day per steamers north	40
To-day per steamers south	—

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT. Clearings. Balances. Thursday, July 27.—\$3,540,444. Thus far this week.—\$20,464,92. Same time last week \$20,261,60. Same time 1881.—\$2,953,10.

Old Oak.

OF late it has become the fashion to collect old oak; the revival of decorative art during the last few years has again turned attention to old work, and its value is now fully recognized; it is becoming rare. Ten years ago numerous specimens were to be had in the old timbered farm houses in Lancashire and Cheshire; much of it still remained as it had been for centuries, and I have many pleasant recollections of the old kitchens, with open fire places and low ceiling well supported on oak beams, filled with grand old tables, corner cupboards, buffets, and pewter racks, well stored with the brightly polished pewter. I remember some instances where the old oak has been put to fine ingenious uses. I have seen fine old coffers used as corn bins in stables, and I rescued once a noble buffet, which a boy had turned into the home of four pink eyed ferrets.

Some years ago Belgium was an excellent field, and during one trip there I collected in Antwerp, Ghent, Maline, Bruges and the little towns in their vicinity, over a dozen of the finest specimens of Flemish work I ever saw; last year I went over the same ground without finding one desirable antique, although I found lots of imitations were to be had, and were being sold as antique. There is an old man in Ghent who imitates them very cleverly. In fact, so successfully that it is really difficult to tell the spurious ones from the genuine. One day (it was Saturday) I went to see him; he showed me several specimens which I pronounced shams; he was very indignant and assured me they were his ancient veritable antiques. I went away, and next day, Sunday, coming out of a church near his place, I found his door ajar open, and got a view through it of the old sinner very busy with a pot of ammonia and a brush, staining up a new cabinet into a "veritable antique." I went into the yard and found the old fellow had quite a collection of old panels, molds and carvings which he manufactured into tables and cabinets, and sold as genuine.

The Panama Canal.

Economist. The Panama Canal Company has held its first annual meeting of shareholders. The operations during the first year have been quite preliminary. Mr. De Lesseps, in the report read, reminded the proprietors, who have manifested some impatience to see the digging of the canal commenced, that according to the original plans the period of organization would not terminate before the end of 1882. The results attained, he said, had only tended to confirm the belief that the canal could be opened within six years from the commencement of the work of excavation. A great portion of the geological formation through which the canal will be made had been classed as "hard rock," but more complete surveys have proved that much of it consists of sand, common earth, and soft rock that may be excavated without boring. This discovery will permit the company to effect a considerable saving in the cost

of the work. Returns of the sanitary condition of the isthmus also show that the death rate among the personnel of the company has not exceeded that among large assemblies of workmen in Europe. During the first four months of 1882 the average number of persons employed was 2000, and the number of deaths from disease, accident or malady averaged only six per month. The first call on the capital subscribed produced a sum of about 74,000,000 francs, of which 40,000,000 remained unemployed at the end of the year, and the second call of 125 francs per share on 500,000 shares, made at the commencement of the year, was duly met. It was originally proposed that of the 600,000,000 francs required for the construction of the canal, 300,000,000 would be obtained by shares, and 300,000,000 by the issue of bonds. The meeting authorized the board to issue a first series of 250,000 five per cent bonds. Of that loan a sum of 60,000,000 francs will be employed for the payment of the last four annuities of the purchase of the Panama railway. By that purchase the company secures an entire monopoly in the transit across the isthmus, and will be able to utilize the railway, its wharves and quays, for the construction of the canal.

THE GRANT REGIME.

How a Scandal Wronged the Wife of a Cabinet Officer.

Chicago Times. A very interesting bit of social history was given to the Times' correspondent to day by a former official of the government who was associated for a number of years with ex-Archbishop General Williams. During Grant's administration Mrs. Williams was the leading lady of the Cabinet, and her brilliant social qualities and positive ability made her very prominent. It was she who was credited with pushing so skillfully her husband's political fortunes. Naturally she made a great many enemies. Every one who is at all familiar with the Grant administration will remember the anonymous letter episode. This followed after the Belknap scandal. The first that was heard of it by General Williams was through his wife receiving two scurrilous and abusive letters, sent anonymously through the postoffice. Mrs. Williams carried these two letters to her husband and showed them to him, and asked him what she should do. The letters contained vile attacks upon the private character of several of the ladies of the Cabinet, and made the most disgusting innuendoes concerning Mrs. Williams' own private life. Mrs. Williams said to his wife: "It has been the rule of my life to pay no attention to anonymous letters, and I advise you to destroy them." This Mrs. Williams did. Soon after this there was a meeting of the ladies of the Cabinet, called by Mrs. Fish. Mrs. Fish said she felt it her duty to bring these ladies together for the purpose of discussing anonymous letters that had been written to her. Thereupon all the rest of the ladies, with the exception of Mrs. Williams, produced anonymous letters of a similar character. Mrs. Williams had destroyed her letters, and when she announced that she had destroyed them it was noticed that a peculiar look ran around the circle. These ladies who had been envious of Mrs. Williams' social popularity remarked afterward that the whole affair had a queer look. It was from such little hints and suggestions that there ultimately appeared a paragraph in one of the Sunday papers here charging Mrs. Williams with the authorship of those vile letters. This fact was used against General Williams when he was nominated for the office of Chief Justice of the United States. General Grant, however, took pains to assure the Attorney General and his wife that he did not believe a single word of the stories that were being circulated. It was none the less disagreeable, however. Several weeks after that General Grant sent for Mr. Williams and showed him an anonymous letter that he had received. General Grant said: "I will show you only a part of this letter—enough to indicate to you that the handwriting of it is the same as that in all the other anonymous letters. It contains the most vile and disgusting charges against the character of Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Williams." He says: "The letter in itself is a positive refutation of the cruel slander that Mrs. Williams had anything to do with the writing of these letters, and I merely show it to you for the purpose of telling you that I mean to at once put an end to these stories." Grant afterward showed enough of these letters to the wives of other Cabinet members as to assure them that Mrs. Williams had been very much wronged. The whole affair, however, embittered her very much against society, and she has in a measure since that time withdrawn from the social life of Washington.

General Williams, since his retirement from the Cabinet, has accumulated a very handsome fortune for himself in the District, without any official aid. He has paid up all his debts, amounting to over \$100,000, that he owed when he went out of the Cabinet. To day he is independent, enjoying a large practice, and is possibly happier than he ever was when one of the chief members of Grant's administration.

Music books, magazines, illustrated papers, etc., bound at the PUBLIC LEDGER bindery, 13 Madison street.

Sholes' Directory, 1883

Will Appear This Year as Usual.

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Republican Ticket.

For Sheriff, OWEN DEVENTY. For County Clerk, HUGH S. CULLEN. For County Judge, H. E. RANNEY. For Criminal Court Clerk, H. E. RANNEY. For Circuit Court Clerk, CHAS. E. BARBOUR. For County Register, FRED M. HUNT. For Clerk of the Board of Education, LEVI H. BOLTON. For Attorney-General, Bartlett Court, 125 1/2 GEORGE ELLIOTT.

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